Besides, Government of India has also approved the Alappuzha Coir Cluster Development Project in the state of Kerala at a total cost of Rs. 56.8 crore. 75% of the project cost is available by way of grant under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme.

(c) With the implementation of ongoing schemes, additional employment to the extent of 31,200 is expected to be generated during 2005-06.

Countries without diplomatic relations

*47. SHRI RAJU PARMAR:
SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with whom India has not established diplomatic relations, so far;

(b) whether Government have made any study with regard to the need for operating new missions in these countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) At present, there are including India, 191 member countries of the United Nations (UN). India has resident Indian Embassies/High Commissions in 114 of the UN member countries. In the remaining UN member countries, the resident Indian Missions in the neighbouring countries look after India's interests in those countries. Hence, India has diplomatic relations with all the UN member countries.

(b) and (c) The Government initiates proposals for opening resident Indian Missions/Posts based on overall assessment of India's interests in the region in general and the concerned foreign country, in particular. The Government of India also receives proposals from time-to-time from countries where there are no resident Indian Missions. The opening of resident Indian Missions is also guided by available human and financial resources of the Ministry. All decisions to open resident Indian Missions are taken with the approval of the highest authority in the Government.

There are a few proposals for opening of resident Indian Missions abroad in countries including Democratic Republic of Congo, Uruguay, Slovenia, El Salvador, Lithuania, Cameroon and Chad. The Government is currently examining these proposals keeping in view the considerations mentioned above.

Expenditure on infrastructure facilities

*†48. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the developed countries in the world spend four to seven per cent of their Gross Domestic Product on infrastructural facilities whereas India spent just 0.6 per cent of its GDP for the same;

(b) if not, the fact in this regard;

(c) whether the said amount has been increased after the adoption of industrial liberalization policy in the country during the nineties; and

(d) if so, the details of the said amount at the beginning of nineties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Developed countries spending on new infrastructure is smaller as a percentage of GDP than that of developing countries. At our stage of development of infrastructure, it is better to compare ourselves with developing countries. As per the World-Development Report, 1994, developing countries invested about 4 per cent of their national output in new infrastructure. In comparison, the proportion of GDP spent by India on investment in physical infrastructure in the year 1991-92 was 6.0 per cent.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The proportion of GDP invested in infrastructure, which was 6.0 per cent in 1991-92, declined to 5,2 per cent in 2001-02. The sectoral details are given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.